

FURTHER OF THE GREAT EARTH-QUAKE.

Capt. Varina, of the Pandora, at Boston, reports that an earthquake took place on the 7th of May, at Gonaives, at half past 5 o'clock, P. M. It was preceded by a groaning of the earth, by which the inhabitants were warned in time to escape; they rushed into the streets, and the loss of life was small, two only being killed.

He states further that there were four distinct shocks in the course of a minute, two of them horizontal and two of them perpendicular, and at each he judges the earth moved about six feet. Nearly all the buildings were destroyed, and the few left standing were of wood, and so shattered as to be useless.

Capt. Varina also says that Port de Paix and St. Jago at the north, met with the same fate as Gape Haytien, not a stone being left standing on another, and two-thirds of the inhabitants destroyed.

It appears, too, that at Porto Plata the shock was terrific. Capt. Wilbur, of the schooner Lawrence, furnishes the morning papers with the following circumstantial account of the dreadful earthquake in the Island of Hayti. It was written for publication here, and will be read with painful interest. On the evening of the 23 ult., while Capt. Wilbur was in the act of heaving his anchor, there was another severe shock of an earthquake, which, however, did no further damage.

PORTO PLATA, May 20th, 1842.

On the 7th day of May the Island of Hayti was visited with an earthquake, which, in its destructive effects, has proved itself to be the severest which we have ever had on record. The weather has been for many days past exceedingly hot and sultry. The temperature varying from 92° to 95° in the shade, 110° when exposed to the solar rays. The winds were hot, parching and unfreshening, and the drought had been for some time past prevailing. In the afternoon of that day, at about half-past 5 o'clock, I was standing on the square, which is situated in an elevated part of this town, the sky was uncommonly serene, and the descending sun promised to be bright and glorious in its setting—just then, casting my eyes towards Mount Isabella, which overlooks the town—I perceived a dark vapor ascending and enveloping its base and sides—a rolling rumbling sound immediately succeeded, and instantaneously came a shock which nearly dashed me to the ground.

The level of the square appeared undulating like the waves of the sea—a faint and sickly sensation came over me, and dizziness and difficulty in breathing. The houses rocked to and fro like vessels in a storm. The ground was rent in various parts. Many persons were thrown down by the force of the concussion, others were reeling as in a state of drunkenness. Every moment we expected the earth to open and engulf us. A second shock followed, yet stronger than the former, accompanied by the same appearances, effects and terrors. The church a strong and massive building, seemed tottering to its fall; the bricks flew from the solid masonry as if from projectiles; wide fissures appeared in the walls and arches, and the whole would have been levelled but for the uncommon strength of the outside buttresses and the lowness of the building. It was affecting to hear the terrific cries and lamentations of the women and children, and instructive to contemplate even then, their lowly prostration to the Divinity—imploping the second shock must have lasted about 60 seconds. Fortunately for us, our town is almost entirely constructed of wood, which alone accounts for its preservation. The stone buildings suffered materially, and some of the finest were entirely destroyed. From the 7th up to the present date, we have been in a continued state of alarm—upwards of forty shocks having taken place during that interval, some more or less severe. Processions and prayers are continually on foot, to avert, if possible, the Divine displeasure. The men wear serious and solemn looks; the women when not in the processions, are sitting at the doors of their houses, either in tears or with books of prayer. Business is not even thought of, such is our state of agitation.

The fine town of Santiago, about 60 miles distant in the interior, and the centre of our agricultural commerce in this part, has been entirely destroyed. The population consisting of about 6000 souls, of which 500 are buried in the ruins—further in the interior the towns of Vega and St. Osero have met with similar fates. The city of Cape Haytien, the deposit of all the agricultural products, of its fine plain, the Capital of the northern part of the island, the first city in Hayti for the beauty and solidity of its buildings, and the second only in size and importance, has met with utter destruction, and is one immense mass of crumbling ruin. It is stated that the number who have been crushed to death and who have otherwise fallen victims there to this calamity, amount to 7000 souls. A gentleman who left immediately after the disaster, informed me that so sudden had been the catastrophe, that hardly three seconds were allowed to escape from the houses. Thousands were buried alive, and no relief at hand. Cries of agony and shrieks would now and then proceed from the buildings and break the solemn stillness of the night. Many dead and putrid bodies were lying in the streets, and nobody to remove them. The air was tainted with the infection, and a pest seemed quickly settling over the city.

21st May.—Since writing the foregoing, further intelligence has reached us from the Cape, which has materially added to the horrors of its former situation. The city being a depot for all the articles imported for the supplies of the interior, an immense quantity of merchandise was generally kept on hand for that purpose. At the period of its dreadful visitation, the supplies were abundant, and the stores crowded with goods. Will it be believed that the cupidity and depravity of human nature should so far overcome the terror inspired by the awfulness of the catastrophe, as to permit men to indulge in riot and a systematic and organized pillage? This is, however, most fearfully true. Hundreds of individuals pouring in from the country, commenced overturning the crumbling ruins, and drawing forth from thence all the merchandise and valuable of whatever kind they could lay hold of, despatched the same to their different hiding places. Opposition was for some time useless, and a summary execution was necessarily resorted to by the authorities to strike a salutary terror. Many of the marauders were shot, and now, to crown the whole with the extremity of horror, a glow fire which had arisen and been gradually creeping onwards from the time of the catastrophe, spread at once into a general conflagration, consuming what had escaped the former calamity and the sacrilegious hands of pillage.

The survivors now in a state of almost positive nudity and starvation, were thus deprived of their remaining hopes, and misery and utter destitution stared them openly in the face. Hundreds had taken refuge on board the ships in the harbor, with the trifling effects which an agonizing waste suffered them to lay hold of, together

with as many of the maimed and wounded as were thus favored by their good fortune. As far as we have been able to learn, the city of Santo Domingo has fortunately sustained no damage whatever; neither has Port au Prince met with any injury to speak of, according to our last accounts. The conduct of the inhabitants of Porto Plata, displayed a noble instance of generous and sympathetic feeling—alike honorable to their hearts as it was meritorious from its utility. An association was formed of the principal inhabitants, and a board of relief established for the conveyance of succor to the distressed, both in Cape Haytien and in Santiago. Provisions were contributed by each for this purpose, according to his means, and a depot was fixed to distribute the same as the exigencies of the case might require, and to those arriving here in a destitute state, many have been relieved from the horrors of famine, which would have been the climax to their previous misfortunes and misery.

The other towns and villages besides our own and those enumerated above, which have most seriously suffered (some of which are entirely demolished,) are Port Paix, Gonaives, St. Marc, Mole St. Nicholas, St. Louis du Nord, Port-au-Prince, Limbeport, Margot, Borgne, La Grande Riviere, Laxavon and Altamira, which together with Porto Plata, Cape Haytien, Santiago, St. Osero and La Vega before mentioned, make in all 17 towns and villages with loss of lives in nearly all. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the severity of the blow which will be given to commercial interests in general, through all their channels and ramifications—many years will be required to restore matters to their former footing. It will be equally difficult to conjecture at what period the signs of ravages will be removed, and the towns and the citizens regain and approach their former condition. We wait with extreme anxiety to hear the fate of our sisters Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica. We must conclude that they have each and severally been visited with the same calamity, though perhaps not to the same extent and damage. The direction taken by the earth, quake, which proved the most severe in its effects was along the Northern and North eastern part; all the other parts of our Island have experienced the shock, though only in a partial and limited degree.

SINDY CROSS.

Porto Plata.
GEO. POTTS,
No. 21 Lispenard street, New-York.
F. CARUANA.

P. S.—During the Earthquake at Santiago, the inhabitants rushed into the Roman Catholic Church to implore mercy from the most high God, and filled it to overflowing, and when it fell rivers of blood were seen to pour through the ruins, proceeding from the bodies of the poor unfortunate souls crushed within.

GEO. POTTS,
F. CARUANA.

From the Augusta Chronicle. BRITISH PHILANTHROPHY.

The benevolence of British philanthropists encompasses the earth! How eager is it to civilize and Christianize barbarous nations and savage tribes! How alert to put a stop to the slave trade, and give freedom to the slave! Even our benighted land is made to feel the influence of this world-enlightening sun—whether for good or for evil, is a subject of discussion. What picture, drawn by the Boston Atlas! What would British philanthropists say of our Southern planters, if, when their slaves become too old or infirm to earn a living, they were to ship them to London or Liverpool, to live upon the charities of a foreign people, or to die in the streets? Would it be worse than to dispose of an old infirm negro slave, than a white free man? Is this trade of shipping paupers against their will a whit better than the African slave-trade? Thank God, there is nothing in the system of slavery, as it exists in this country, one half as horrible.

From the Atlas.

"EXECRABLE BARBARITY.—By statements in various quarters, it seems that the English are pushing, with desperate vigor, the means begun by them some time since, to get rid of their pauper population. At every opportune occasion, the half-starved inmates of their almshouses are packed on like cattle, in vessels hired to convey them to the United States. In this way the parish officers of many towns have already freed themselves of a vast number of diseased, blind, decrepid, old deformed, and helpless beings. These poor men and women, who are English by birth; after expending their youth, the flower of their lives—exhausting themselves, body and mind, to subserve the cupidity, and administer to the wants of a purse-proud, luxurious, and never satisfied aristocracy—these broken down people, who, in the extremity of their age and destitution, have the strongest of all human claims upon the sympathies and charities of their countrymen—these unfortunate and suffering beings are now made outcasts of their own fellow citizens; expatriated against their will; sent, in despite of their prayers and tears, thousands of miles over the seas, to a foreign clime; and there, without a single hope this side of the grave, must speedily end their days in wretchedness and misery—deprived even of the solace that their mortal bodies might rest, at last, in the land where they were born and labored so long!

"Where, in the annals of all the nations of the earth, can be found an act more abhorred by barbarous or execrable than this? Great Britain the most enlightened and potent of empires, is now covering up her other foul and bloody deeds, by this, the blackest and most unnatural of public crimes!"

Home Manufactures.—We have recently noticed some Carriage, Stage Coaches and Buggies, that were built by Cox, Gower & Markley, of this town, which, for beauty of finish, fashionable style, strength and durability, are not surpassed by any that we have seen, whether made at "Newark," or elsewhere. This Company employs about 20 workmen, who are capable of building a carriage in a remarkably short space of time, and at a lower price than similar articles are often purchased. Such an establishment is not only a great convenience to persons residing in the upper Districts, but a large sum of money is retained amongst us, which would otherwise be sent off. We are happy to learn that the worthy and enterprising Proprietors have, so far, found a ready market for their work, and take pleasure in inviting those who may wish a Carriage, of any kind, to visit the establishment and judge for themselves whether we have over-rated it.—Greenville Mountineer.

One Term.—The Madisonian, Mr. Tyler's special organ, says, "One-half, probably, of the Whigs, prefer Mr. Webster to Mr. Clay, as President, and they look forward to his succeeding Tyler, after the latter shall have served another term; or, in other words, one term in his own right."

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11.

The Senate is not in session to-day. In the House Mr. Cushing offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives, (if in his judgment the same be compatible with the public interest) the report of the Commissioners on the part of the United States and the Mexican Republic; also, a particular statement of the condition of claims preferred by citizens of the United States on the Government of the Mexican Republic, for which the interposition of the Government of the United States has been invoked, and which are not yet satisfied.

The Apportionment bill, with amendments from the Senate, was communicated and laid on the Speaker's table.

The Speaker announced that the bill for the adjustment of private claims in Louisiana was the special order for this day.

The House proceeded to the execution of the order, and spent the day therein.

I have just seen letters from commercial men in New York to members of the House, giving information as to the state and prospects of the loan. They also state that the loan will not be taken in Europe, nor here; that strenuous efforts are making to obtain a part of it in New York and Boston; that the capitalists of Europe have combined against us with a view to force us to assume the state debt; that the state of the revenue and of business in New York is bad and becoming worse; that a tariff will afford no relief; that goods are exporting from New York, to get the drawback, &c.

You will find in the Madisonian of this morning a card from Mr. Profit, which asserts the consistency of Mr. Tyler's course on the distribution subject, and shews that, in the Virginia legislature, he held the doctrine, as now, that there should be no distribution if the tariff should be raised above twenty per cent.

It is very commonly asserted, to-day, that the President will veto the Extension bill and any Revenue bill which provides for distribution while it increases duties beyond the terms of the Compromise act.

In that case, it is probable that no Revenue bill will pass at this session; that is—that, after July 1st, there will be no revenue at all;—for it is insisted that on the 30th of June, the acts regulating the collection of duties will expire.

The Madisonian has backed out from the promise of a reply to Mr. Ewing's statement.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 13.

Mr. Adams, to-day, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for copies of the quintuple treaty, relative to the suppression of the slave trade, together with copies of Mr. Cass's protest, and of his correspondence on the subject. Mr. Adams' views on this subject will be brought out more at length when he obtains the necessary information. He has already declared that Mr. Cass's interference with this subject was improper, and I have reason to think that the same opinion is entertained in the Cabinet of Mr. Tyler.

This was the day, in course, for the introduction of resolutions. Many were presented, and several of them relative to the organization of the House, its rules, &c.

A motion was made to enforce the Committee of the Whole to take a vote on any question at issue. The majority in the Committee, aided by votes by yeas and nays in Committee of the whole on amendments to the Tariff bill, after the Committee have sufficiently discussed any amendments. I think it will yet be adopted, and that it will be found useful in this particular case. It will be a very bad arrangement to go on in a general debate on the Tariff, till the majority of the House decide to arrest the debate and take the bill out of Committee. Discussion is necessary on each particular item of the bill, and this cannot be had without a new system, by which the Committee will be compelled to pass from item to item.

The "one hour rule" was adopted by a large majority, to be applicable to all debates in the House and the Committee.

The Apportionment, Bill, returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up. The question was on concurring with the Senate in their amendments.

Mr. Everett moved the previous question, and insisted upon it, contrary to the earnest request of Mr. Adams. The House, however, refused to second the previous question. Mr. Adams thanked the House for refusing to apply the gag to a question which was the most important that had ever arisen between the two Houses. He went on to argue in favor of a full representation and to show that the Senate had no right to interfere in a matter relating entirely to the organization of the House. He was for the ratio proposed by Mr. Berrien in the Senate, 50,000, and for the fractional representation. After some debate, the Senate amendment, changing the ratio from 50,179 to 70,680, was non-concurred in, 95 to 112.

The Senate, to-day, was chiefly occupied in the consideration of private claims. The bill for the settlement of the accounts of Silas Deane, after a long debate, was ordered to be engrossed. The Senate spent some time in Executive session, engaged chiefly on the nomination of Mr. Caldwell, of New-Orleans, as the Superintendent of the Mint at that place. The nomination was rejected without a division.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14.

The apportionment bill was again considered in the House to-day. After the adjournment of yesterday, the Whig members of the House had a consultation on the subject of the ratio, and determined to take the ratio proposed by the Senate. A number of the Whigs however, dissented, and would not come into the measure. The motion to reconsider the vote non-concurring in the Senate amendment was offered, and the House called. Two hundred and fourteen members were present. The vote was close—non-reconsidering 103, against it, 103.

The question was then taken on the Senate amendment allowing a representative for each fraction exceeding half a ratio.

This was scouted, clamored against, and rejected almost by acclamation. The vote was for concurrence 50, against concurrence 161.—So the bill went back to the Senate.

The vote of the House against the representation of fractions is too strong to be shaken.—But in regard to the ratio, it appears probable that the House will ultimately yield to the Senate.

The House took up the bill extending the term laws till the 1st of August, and providing that this shall not prevent the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands on the 1st July.

The motion was to strike out this proviso.—Mr. W. Cost Johnson spoke against striking out, and said that if the distribution should be suspended, he would himself bring in a bill to assume the state debts. He further said that he

wished this question of assumption or non-assumption to be brought distinctly before the people.

The House passed a resolution to take the bill out of Committee to-morrow at 2 o'clock.—I suppose it will pass both Houses, but I assure you that it is extremely probable, to say the least of it, that Mr. Tyler will veto it. He will certainly veto Mr. Fillmore's tariff bill should it pass with the clause of repealing the proviso of the distribution act which suspends that act in case duties should be increased over twenty per cent. He had better therefore, save the House the trouble of maturing the big bill, by vetoing the little bill.

The Senate, this morning, passed the armed occupation of Florida bill to a third reading. An abstract of the bill you will see in the Madisonian of this morning. It will certainly pass the House, and the general opinion is that it will put an end to the Florida war—if it is not ended—and Mr. Levy says it is ended.

The Navy appropriation was taken up, and a motion was made and discussed to strike out the clause which prevents any part of this or future appropriations from being applied to the payment of officers, not now in service, until their number shall be reduced by death, resignation or otherwise, to the number that was in service on the 1st January, 1841. Mr. Evans, Mr. Williams, and others debated the question. Mr. W. said the number of officers had increased in a manner disproportionate to the increase of the Navy, and it was necessary to check it. But he was willing to take the number in the service on the 1st of January, 1842, as the standard.—This was finally agreed to. But I think the Senate is disposed to strike out the whole clause. Yesterday being the day for the inauguration of our Mayor, Col. Seaton, his mansion was thrown open, and he received the congratulations and respects of the President, the Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers, Gen. Scott and suit, and the universal public besides.

GREAT ROBBERY.—The Louisville Journal of Monday says:

"There was an atrocious assault and robbery on Thursday night at the corner of Second and Walnut streets. About twenty minutes before one o'clock, a Mr. George W. Bartlett, of St. Louis, was attacked by three ruffians, two of whom held him by the arms, while the third rifled him of \$15,000 in bills of exchange on Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia, and about \$130 in bank notes. In the struggle that he made with the robbers, he was stabbed severely though not dangerously, in the thigh and arm.

A gentleman in the neighborhood, who subsequently took the wounded man into his house and sent for medical aid, says that he heard his cries of distress for at least fifteen minutes before he went to his assistance. He supposed at first that the noise probably proceeded from some drunken rioter. When he arrived at the spot, the ruffians were gone; and he informed us that a watchman could not be found for more than an hour.

From the Tallahassee Star of the 9th inst. MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

The following account of the massacre of a whole family, but a few days since, on the Suwanee, cannot be read without a shudder, and a feeling of indignation against those who have the management of affairs, who, while they are declaring the war closed, withdrawing the troops from the country, and turning the people into a false security, are in possession of the strongest evidence, that the enemy is still unsubdued, not sensibly diminished in numbers, and ever ready to pounce upon every unguarded point.

On Wednesday 7th inst., about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a party of about forty Indians came upon the plantation of Capt. Robinson, near the Sandy Ford, on the Suwanee River. Capt. Robinson's three sons and a hired man, were ploughing in a field. They were all simultaneously fired upon by Indians: three of the young men were shot dead, the other mortally wounded. Capt. Robinson was at some distance from the young men, when he first saw the Indians and heard the report of their rifles, fled towards his house; when he approached it, he found another party of Indians already in the yard, he saw his wife and daughter, break from the house and endeavor to escape. Mrs. R. was shot, and fell wounded; the daughter was pursued by an Indian who caught her by her hair as she fled, and cutting her throat with his knife, dragged her back to the house, and with her wounded mother she was thrust within doors and the house fired.—The living and the dead were consumed together.

Capt. Robinson rallied the neighbors, who soon after visited the spot. One of the young men who was shot in the field, was found still alive, though he did not long survive.

This is the fifth or sixth massacre, in that same neighborhood, by the same band within a twelve-month; and yet scarce an effort has been made by the commanders of the posts, to dislodge them. The war on their side, has been long ended.

POLITICS RUN WILD.

Some very amiable Georgians have been holding a meeting at Augusta, whereat they nominated Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency, and took measures to be represented at a state convention, to organize a Clay party in Georgia. We call them amiable, for none but men of the most tender feelings, totally insensible to wrongs and incapable of bearing resentment for any kind of injury—very soft-hearted indeed—could make up their minds to support for the Presidency in Georgia, so preserving and inveterate an enemy as Mr. Clay has been to that State, in every point which she has professed to consider vital to her principles or her interests. The people of that State never were united on any question whatever, touching political doctrine, States Rights in general, or the rights in any essential point of Georgia in particular, when they did not find this same Mr. Clay the chief among their revilers and adversaries. It is only six or seven years, since he made the opportunity in the Senate of the U. States on the presentation of a mere memorial from one of the Cherokees, to arraign and denounce all the legislation of Georgia, on that subject and describe it in such terms, as applicable rather to a horde of banditti, than an intelligent and civilized State. He accused them by implication of lawlessness, meanness and oppression, from the most sordid of motives—and only abstained from attempting to apply the most offensive epithets, because, in his opinion language could not fully describe the enormity of their acts. Besides this overt act of particular hostility, he is the chief champion of those doctrines of government and measures of policy, to which Georgians, as southern States Rights men, have among all their international discussions, vied amongst themselves, in professing adhesion.—Very "amiable" we say again, and patient, and forgiving must be the Georgians who enrol themselves publicly as Clay-men.

Mobile Register.

CALENDAR

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1842.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Washington Temperance Society will be held at Davis's Hall on Saturday evening next at eight o'clock. Persons friendly to the cause are invited to attend.

THE "DOG LAW."—We are requested to state that in consequence of a report of there being mad dogs in this vicinity, and one having died in town, which was supposed to have been mad, the Ordinance in relation to dogs running at large will be put in force from and after this day.

GREEN CORN.—We gathered several ears of green Corn from our garden on Monday morning last. We have heard of none earlier in this section.

EARLY FRUIT.—Peaches, Pears and Water Melons have made their appearance in our market. A. D. Jones, Esq. informs us that he has been eating Figs, from his Buck Hill plantation for the last fortnight.

THE CROPS.—The crops throughout the country are represented in our exchanges, to be very fine. In some parts of our own and the neighboring districts, we understand they have suffered somewhat from drought, but the showers that have fallen within the last four days have materially benefited them—at least we judge so, from the altered appearance of some of our farmers, whose faces had been tolerable long, for the last six or eight days.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ST. DOMINGO.—A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, after detailing the particulars of the late Earthquake, states that the country people marched into the city armed with manchettes, knives and guns, and began the work of plunder and murder, killing every one who offered any resistance to their depredations. They first attacked the stores of the white merchants, all of whom that could, made for the shipping, leaving their property at the mercy of their "colored brethren," who took possession of every thing they could lay their hands on. Bands of eight or ten of the plunderers would meet in the streets and contend for the spoils, frequently leaving on the ground one half of their number dead or wounded. Such a scene, says the writer, was scarcely ever beheld. Beneath the ruins the cries of the wounded and dying for succour were heard in vain, and in many cases four days had elapsed before any efforts could be made for their relief.

CONGRESS.—The bill for the extension of the tariff laws till the first of August was passed in the House on the 15th inst. and will no doubt pass in the Senate. This bill repeals the sixth section of the distribution act, which section suspends that act in case the duties be increased above 20 per cent. It is generally believed that the bill will be vetoed by the President—in that event it is supposed there will be a breaking up and re-organization of the Cabinet. It is rumored that the Clay whigs will move an impeachment against the President if he should veto the bill. The House at the latest dates were engaged in debating the motion to insist upon their disagreement to the Senate's amendment to the apportionment bill.

AN OLD MURDERER.—A man 65 years old, named Watson, living in Martin county, N. C. recently killed a poor woman whom he found in his orchard gathering plums. On discovering her, he left his work, went to the house, got his gun, and as soon as he was near enough, took deliberate aim and shot her dead. The only reason he assigned for the horrid deed was, that she had conjured him.

THE PRESIDENCY.—Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency, by the Whig Convention which assembled at Milledgeville, (Geo.) last week.

The King of Rhode Island has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within his kingdom, of Gov. Dorr. We would suggest to his majesty, the propriety of importing a pack of blood-hounds, to be used by one of his "law and order" companies in trailing Dorr up. It would be a much better mode than making requisitions for his arrest, on such men as the Governor of Connecticut.

GOLD MINES IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 9th inst. under the above head, says:—"We are informed that a rich mine has been discovered on the old Obar Mine," which had been worked and deserted. It is the property of the Hon. John C. Calhoun. Mr. Sisson has been working the mine with 15 to 18 hands, and in eighteen days up to the 28th May, the mine has produced 326 ounces of gold. On Monday following 630 dwts. were gathered; on Tuesday 590; on Wednesday, 1118; on Thursday, 1893; and on Friday, only 1000 were gathered, as some of the hands were occupied in repairing the tunnel, &c. The mine is represented as very rich; and it is believed that the richest part of the mine has not as yet been discovered."

A correspondent of the Georgia Journal in speaking of this mine says:—"On Saturday last the richness of this mine becoming more and more certain, it was visited and examined by a number of gentlemen, of which number was Dr. John McTeer, Adolphus Rutherford, Benjamin Milner, James L. Hayti, and Willis Milner, and some of them having descended about fifty feet into the hill and examined the vein, Mr. Lawrence dug out a quantity of the vein ore, and it